

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

10 PAGES.

VOL. XXVII

ATLANTA, GA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AT DEATH'S DOOR

Governor Atkinson Is Now Very Critically Ill.

SUDDEN ATTACK YESTERDAY.

At 3 O'Clock Sunday Morning He Was Thought To Be Dying.

FOUR PHYSICIANS QUICKLY SUMMONED

He Improved During the Morning, but Sank Again in the Afternoon.

AN OPERATION WILL BE PERFORMED

The Disease Is Pronounced To Be Appendicitis of the Severe Nature—His Relatives Telegraphed For.

Georgia's governor is critically ill. Twice yesterday he was at death's door. His recovery was almost despaired of. Friends were informed and relatives quickly telegraphed for.

Four physicians were summoned. All day they were in constant attendance and by their heroic efforts late last night the condition of the governor was somewhat improved, although he was still in great agony. After long consultation, it was decided yesterday afternoon by the doctors that an operation, the result of which would be uncertain, was necessary. It was thought that this would have to be made last night, but owing to his improved condition it was decided to delay this operation until early this morning, when it will be made, unless there is a radical change for the better.

There was gloom about the whole city when the news of Governor Atkinson's illness became known.

It was a gloomy day and the dark leaden clouds hung heavy as if to mark the misfortune which threatened the state.

As soon as it became known that the sickness was so sudden and serious words of solicitude came from every direction and during the afternoon anxious messages were received by wire from friends in other cities.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Governor Atkinson was resting more comfortably and it was thought that if he went through the operation successfully that he would be much better today.

When The Attack Came On.

It was just after 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the attack came on and it came with such violence that it was not thought Governor Atkinson could live until the arrival of the doctor. He had retired early and slept well until shortly before the severe attack.

He woke up with a sharp pain in his right side, which increased in intensity until he was unable to bear it any longer alone. Calling to his wife he informed her that he was very sick and asked that a physician be sent for at once. Mrs. Atkinson hurried to him and was greatly alarmed, perceiving immediately that he was in a critical condition.

Fainted Away.

The shock was terrible to the family when the governor wracked with the awfulness of the acute disease turned on his side and fainted away. For some moments he was unconscious, but with quick presence of mind those about his couch went at the work of revival and he was soon restored to consciousness.

In the meantime a runner had been sent for Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, who resides just across the street, and he was told to come at once, that it appeared that the governor would not live until his arrival. With wonderful haste Dr. Holmes got ready and made his way to the executive mansion.

Pronounced Appendicitis.

He was shown at once into the governor's room and made a hurried examination. Before going into a diagnosis of the case, however, restoratives were applied and the frightful pain alleviated as much as possible.

Further examination was made and Dr. Holmes soon saw that he had a severe case of appendicitis to deal with. He was undecided at first as to whether an operation should be performed at once, as it seemed that this would be the only hope for his patient's survival. The strength of Governor Atkinson was fast failing, and those about him thought that the end was drawing near.

Other Physicians Called.

A surgical operation of the kind necessary in such a case demanded the presence of other doctors and Dr. Nathan Harris was called. He agreed with Dr. Holmes that the case was a violent form of appendicitis and advised an operation unless there was a marked change for the better during the morning. Later on Dr. Hunter P. Cooper and Dr. William Perrin Nicholson were called in for consultation. All of these remained with the governor during the day and were constantly about his bedside.

Was Slightly Better.

Throughout the early morning hours the condition of the governor never changed. In fact, it appeared that he was gradually growing worse and these about him had about given up hope, but just before 7 o'clock he began to show signs of improvement and it was apparent that the pain was growing less. The physicians were

working with wonderful energy and became more hopeful when they saw that the result of their long work was telling.

Conscious All the While.

Except for the short interval when he fainted, Governor Atkinson was fully conscious, and was able to converse with the doctors and talk about his condition. There was never a greater display of strong will and determination. That characteristic which, throughout the whole life of the man, has carried him through force political battles, baffled calumnious enemies, and brought the greatest gift in the honor of the state—his inflexible will power, his all-powerful determination—came to his aid while sinking under the severe pain yesterday.

Sometimes it would appear that he could not last an hour. Then, with marvelous self-command, he would rouse himself and rally for a short while.

Throughout the morning he remained in this condition. The pain was spasmodic;

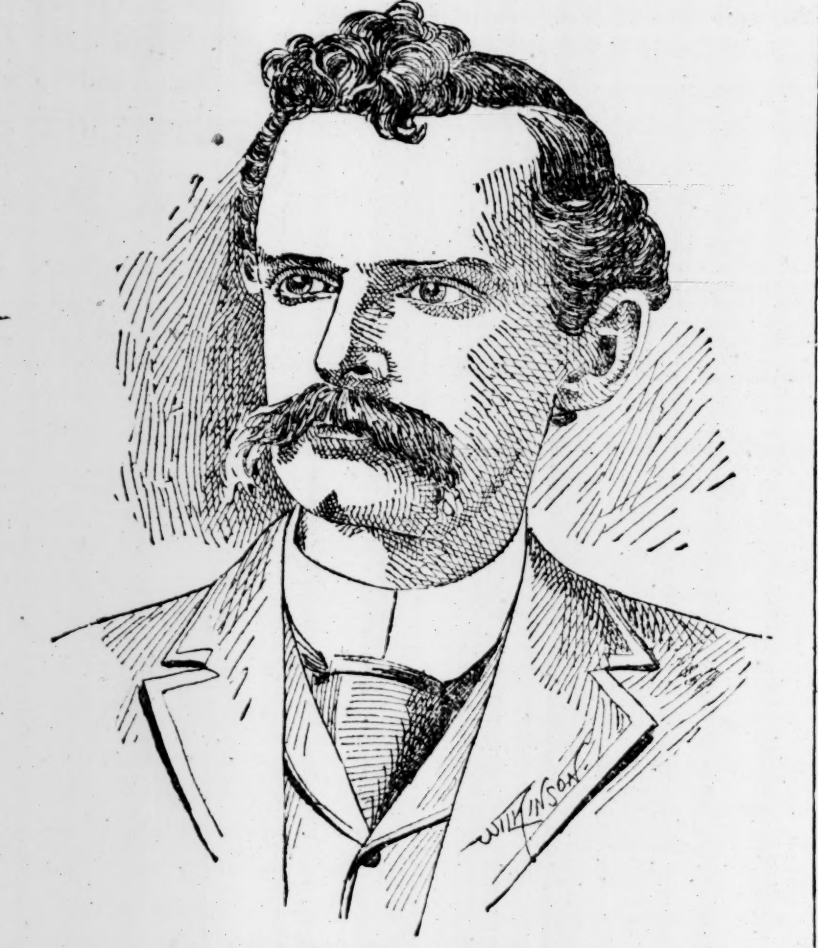
a few friends and held pleasant conversation. He went home rather early and retired, to wake in the condition told above.

Was Not His First Attack.

It has been known that Governor Atkinson has been afflicted for some time with appendicitis, but it has been a long while since he was troubled and there was no immediate reason for serious alarm. When he was first made speaker of the house of representatives he was taken suddenly ill in the same manner as yesterday, but the attack was not so severe. Even before that he was troubled sometimes with pain in the right side, but was unable to account for it.

This Morning To Tell.

It may be that the state of his health will be so much better this morning that the operation considered last night will not become necessary. Unless there is a great change, however, the doctors will have to carry out their plans. Of course the result cannot be told, but a surgical



GOVERNOR W. Y. ATKINSON.

Georgia's Chief Executive, who was so suddenly stricken yesterday.

sometimes it would come with fierce intensity and then abate awhile.

However, it was hoped that he was mending and that it would be only a few more hours before he would begin to recover rapidly.

A Sudden Change.

But a sudden change came again at 2 o'clock. He had been resting at ease for some time and was thought to be steadily growing stronger when the attack came again with renewed violence. All of the physicians were called in and it was seen that his condition was again extremely critical and that it would be necessary to resort to some radical remedy. All of the doctors agreed that an operation was necessary and the governor himself was advised that it would be best. He knew what it meant—that the danger attending it would be great—but he realized also that there would be more suffering and still greater danger if he refused to submit to the operation. So he informed the doctors that if, in their opinion, they judged that it would be best to make the operation he was willing for it to be done.

His Brothers Telegraphed For.

During the afternoon it appeared that the governor was growing weaker and weaker. There was no telling at what moment he might breathe his last. It was decided to telegraph for his brothers and relatives, some of whom were in Newnan. His old family physician, Dr. Pope, of that place, was also wired late in the afternoon and will be in Atlanta this morning to assist in the operation which will be made.

Effort was made also to communicate with Mr. Frank Callaway, the private secretary of the governor, who was with the troops in camp at Griffin. He was busy all day inspecting the men, however, and it was impossible to get word to him. Just before the arrival of the train last night in Griffin Mr. Callaway was standing in the office of the hotel there. He was about to mail to Governor Atkinson some papers which he had arranged, when some one who had just arrived from Atlanta, mentioned the fact that the sudden illness of the governor was very sad. Mr. Callaway wanted to know what governor, little dreaming that the man whom he had left the night before, buoyant with health and happiness, had been so suddenly stricken. He was astounded to know that it was Governor Atkinson and made arrangements at once to get off on the train which was due in a few minutes. Last night he arrived in Atlanta and went at once to the executive mansion. All night he sat up and with the physicians watched, while others of the household, who were wearied with the excitement of the day, slept.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again. The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:35 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficient to submit to it.

Had Been To Athens.

The attack of the governor was unexpected and there were no symptoms to show that it was coming on. Saturday he had been in Athens, where he had been attending the session of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia.

task of such delicacy is extremely dangerous. The general health of Governor Atkinson is good and there is reason to believe that his physical strength will not pull him through if the operation is undertaken this morning.

At 7 o'clock yesterday this morning Governor Atkinson was resting quietly and the best was hoped for.

ALLISON FOR PRESIDENT.

His Candidacy Will Be Announced at the League Club's Meeting.

Mason City, Ia., June 16.—The candidacy of Senator W. B. Allison, for president, will be formally launched at the national convention of republican league clubs at Cleveland. In previous years Mr. Allison's candidacy has been regarded, even at home, as more of an expression of respect from an admiring constituency than a real desire to see him elevated to this exalted position. This year the republicans of the state will not be satisfied with anything short of seeing him placed at the head of the ticket. Some of the prominent leaders have even gone so far as to name for his running mate Robert T. Lincoln. The best political workers the state affords will be present at the Cleveland convention for Allison. Heading the delegation is J. S. Clarkson.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE

Announced in the Race To Succeed Senator George.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—(Special.)—General Charles E. Hooker, ex-member of congress from the seventh congressional district of Mississippi, is announced as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator George. This makes four candidates—Governor Stone, Congressman Stone, ex-Governor Lowrey and General Hooker. The last three are for free silver, while Governor Stone opposes free silver and stands with Cleveland.

The legislature which elects the senator next January will be chosen in November.

The populists have called their state convention to nominate a full ticket, to meet in Jackson on July 31st.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED

A Reply to the Georgia Whitecappers' Proposition.

Washington, June 16.—(Special.)—The proposition submitted by the whitecappers implicated in the murder of Henry Worley, to accept ten-year sentences for the attempt to have Worley, has been transmitted to the department of justice, and last night Solicitor General Conrad sent a reply to the proposition to the federal authorities at Atlanta. Its exact nature cannot be ascertained, but it is believed from the best information obtainable that the solicitor general agrees to accept the proposition submitted by Colonel Glenn, on behalf of his clients.

ON THE WAY TO ATLANTA.

Connecticut's Committee to the Exposition Starts Today.

Hartford, Conn., June 16.—The Connecticut commission to the Atlanta exposition, organized Saturday, F. B. Weeks, of Middletown, was elected president; Max Adler, of New Haven, treasurer, and J. S. Jones, of Westport, secretary. J. H. Vail, of Winstead, who had charge of the Connecticut building at Chicago, was elected executive secretary. A subcommittee start Monday for Atlanta.

Ready for Gray Gables.

Washington, June 16.—It is probable that President Cleveland may leave the city for Gray Gables tomorrow. He transacted some business with his cabinet officials tonight, and now has all the important work which requires his attention completed up to date. Among those who had interviews with the president were Secretaries Olney, Lamont and Herbert.

ORDER AT KIEL.

Regulations To Keep the Peace During the Ceremonies.

HUNDREDS OF DETECTIVES DETAILED

To Watch for Anarchists and Other Tough Characters.

FRENCH AND GERMAN TARS NOT TO MIX

Their Leave on Shore To Be on Different Days—Money Given to German Officers To Entertain Visiting Officers.

Berlin, June 16.—The Berlin authorities, especially those of the admiralty, and police, have submitted to the emperor an elaborate set of regulations designed for the purpose of maintaining order at Kiel and Hamburg during the fete in honor of the opening of the North Sea canal. As these plans are now shaped, it seems that they are calculated to defy any attempt which may be made by criminals, anarchists or others to create disorder; to preserve peace among the sailors while on shore, and to prevent the arising of jealousies among the officers of the various warships in regard to precedence.

The admiralty have made arrangements so that as soon as a squadron of foreign warships makes its appearance a number of German officers, especially assigned to this duty, will meet the visitors on board the dispatch boat and conduct the squadron to its destined anchorage. The officers of each squadron arriving will be informed that an exchange of salutes to the German flag will be made upon passing the fortress at Friedrichshof and the German officers will also advise the commanders of ships arriving regarding the grades of admirals or captains already in the roadstead, so that distinctive salutes can be duly given in accordance with the international maritime usages. The admiralty have decided that so long as the emperor has his flag flying in the roadstead no salute can be exchanged without also saluting his standard. With a view to simplifying and shortening the ceremony of introduction, the admirals and commanders of German and foreign warships will go on board the German training ship Mars at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 16th and make an exchange of visit en bloc.

Will Keep Enemies Apart.

The sailors will be allowed to go ashore only upon fixed days and at stated hours. On June 17th the English, Danish and Swedish sailors will be allowed shore liberty; on June 18th the Italian, Dutch and Russian blue jackets will go ashore, and on June 19th the French, American, Spanish and Austrian tars will avail themselves of this privilege. Drum beat on the German ships will announce the time when the men will be free to land.

The programme has been so arranged that the French and German sailors will have no possible chance of coming together and the German crews will be kept on board their ships when the Russian and French sailors are taking their shore outing.

Baron von Tausch, who has been assigned to the command of the police, will send 262 detectives in plain clothes to Kiel and Hamburg and these, assisted by the foreign detectives, of whom a large number will be present, will devote themselves to the duty of guarding and protecting the persons of foreign notabilities. Special instructions have been issued to keep careful watch for spies who may attempt to examine the fort works at Kiel and further precautions have been taken by the police in causing the publication of an order concerning the control of visitors, asking the inhabitants to carefully watch strangers who enter the houses of their friends, lodgers or otherwise and report at once to the authorities should their suspicions become aroused in regard to the character of any of them.

Money for the Drinks.

The admiralty has apportioned to each German warship at Kiel the sum of 2,500 marks with which to treat the foreign officers and high times are expected among them. This circumstance has provoked a vehement socialist protest against the winning and losing of officers at the expense of the state, while the sailors are kept on board their ships.

The emperor has caused the erection of a temporary hospital at Holtenau, where sailors and others may be treated in case of accidents.

The Deutsche Zeitung reports a portion of Prince Bismarck's table talk on the occasion of his recently entertaining an agrarian deputation as his guests at his residence. In the course of his conversation the Zeitung asserts, the ex-chancellor touched upon the relations between Germany and Russia, declaring that no feeling of coldness ought to be allowed to exist between them.

Herr von Ploetz, president of the farmers' league, "how can the bourse and the manufacturers feel pleasantly toward Russia, while that empire is skimming the cream of the Chinese opium war and getting the ground from under the feet of the Germans?"

To this Prince Bismarck replied: "This discontent is not only against Russia; it is also nearer home."

This remark elicited the reply in chorus: "Yes, against the foreign officer. We need a change there."

Herr von Ploetz added: "It is a curious fact, however, that the bourse and the great manufacturers are the most dissatisfied with our foreign policy."

Prince Bismarck: "They are not alone in entertaining the feeling of dissatisfaction."

The ex-chancellor in his remarks touched a responsive chord in the public mind, but not in the line he desired.

The general displeasure at the foreign policy of Germany arises from a set belief that Prince von Hohenlohe is exceedingly lax in his surveillance of affairs and has correctly been overreached by French and Russian diplomacy.

To Overhaul the Embassies.

The reports in circulation yesterday, and generally credited in diplomatic circles, asserted that M. Herbetie, the French ambassador, will leave his post some time after the Kiel festivities, and the German minister at Peking and the ambassador at St. Petersburg and Paris has been recalled. The reason given for this action was that the emperor was determined to overhaul all of the embassies and ministries which had been concerned in the disgrace into which German diplomacy has been thrown.

The imperial guest of the week has been Archduke Francis Salvator, of Austria, who has proved to be a man after the emperor's own heart. He has always been ready for work or play. Every day he accompanied the emperor upon his inspections of the various

regiments in Berlin and Potsdam. Tuesday he attended a grand review of troops in the Tempelhofer field. Wednesday he attended a similar demonstration at Potsdam and that night was one of the guests at a fete on Pfauen island. Thursday he was present at the officers' hurdle and couple races on the Sperlings Lust grounds. On this occasion the emperor arrived in a gig, driven by himself, and the empress rode in a gala carriage with the archduke. The empress looked exceedingly well and has quite recovered from the trouble with which her appearance recently indicated that she was suffering.

The sports on the field were marred by general accidents. Lieutenant von Lettow fell with his horse Talbot, and was carried from the field in a dandy. Colonel Walldorf's horse fell and broke his leg and had to be shot. This accident, as well as the shooting, occurred close to the court seats, where was seated a brilliant assemblage of princesses and court dignitaries.

Although out of season, the aristocracy of Germany and elsewhere are swarming into Berlin. The crown princess of Sweden was here several days and among the other celebrities noticeable in public places during the week were Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Alexander of Prussia; Prince Heinrich, of Reuss; Prince William Radzwill and other society leaders. When the court leaves Potsdam these personages will vanish. After the imperial family have taken the seats at Salsburg they will go to Wilhelmshof, returning in September to Potsdam, where the empress will await her accouchement.

The emperor has ordered that all of the young princes of the imperial family shall learn to swim, so a bathing house has been erected on the banks of the Havel, in which the youngsters began their daily practice last Monday.

The emperor has confirmed the sentence of one year in prison imposed upon the Menonite, Tiechior, for refusing to serve in the army on religious grounds. Tiechior has already served two months' imprisonment on the same charge.

A Night Fete.

The municipal authorities of Stettin have organized a unique night fete to take place on September 9th, to which Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has accepted an invitation. The fete includes an excursion on the river Oder to Haff, on which occasion the river and town will be set ablaze with electric lights, magnesium candles, etc. A procession of fire ships will follow the imperial launch to Haff and return. A large number of Americans have been invited, including Mr. Thomas B. Ferguson, United States minister to Sweden and Norway; Lieutenant Commander Cow, naval attaché to the United States embassy at London, and Lieutenant Rogers, naval attaché to the American embassy at Berlin.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, agrarian, makes a demand that the importation of meat in casks shall be prohibited on the ground that meat thus packed is unwholesome. Some of the members of the agricultural committee of the landtag go still further and have announced their purpose to introduce a resolution prohibiting the importation of all meats without regard to the existence or non-existence of disease among animals in the countries from which they are imported.

An incident was made a few days ago by the Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt to obtain an interview with the widow of the late Emin Pasha, who is now the wife of a Turkish official, but was prevented by her trustee, Mme. Delaveau, from seeing her. Mme. Delaveau informed the correspondent that the property generally supposed to belong to Emin's widow was really hers and that she intended to use it in the exploration of a mine. From this it would seem that Emin's attention is to be secured to herself and not to Emin's daughter, Eminia, the millions which Emin left and which she, (Mme. Delaveau) sequestered from Berlin in order to prevent Emin's daughter from obtaining it. She admitted that Emin had sent her money at various times and that she had always asked for more.

The surviving German-American veterans of the war of 1870 have planned a visit to Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichshof, after attending the celebration of the German victories at Metz on June 23rd.

The entries for the Kiel regattas which will take place during the canal celebration fete comprise 27 yachts of all sizes and rigs. During these fetes a German naval regatta will be held. The regatta will form a line along the banks of the canal the day the emperor passes through the Holtau sluices.

ALSATIAN SOCIETIES PROTEST

Against France Taking Part in the Kiel Exercises.

Paris, June 16.—The Alsatian societies met here today and protested against France taking part in the opening of the North sea and Baltic canal, which, it was declared, involved the abandoning of Alsace-Lorraine to the Germans. Various patriotic and revolutionist societies held a meeting with the same object at the Salle Anglade. After a number of fiery speeches had been made those present marched to the Place de la Concorde and placed a craped wreath on the Strasbourg statue. Ex-Deputy Millereux was at the head of the procession. A vast crowd, estimated at 100,000 persons, was present. Only two arrests were made.

A MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

But There Will Be Digging for Money on Overman's Farm.

Kokomo, Ind., June 16.—Last winter Mr. Overman, a farmer near Windfall, Tipton county, was found dead with a pistol near him. No cause for suicide could be ascribed. Yesterday a paper written by Mr. Overman was found in his effects that unraveled the mystery. Overman says in his letter that twenty years ago an Englishman came to his house with \$20,000 and asked him to take him to go into the ranch business in Colorado. He murdered the Englishman, buried his body in a marsh, took the money and buried it on his farm. The place is not designated. This explains the hermit-like life of Overman for many years.

KILLED A PASSER-BY.

A Contractor of Memphis Slain by a Negro.

Memphis, Tenn., June 15.—J. S. Melbourne, a leading contractor of this city, was shot and killed tonight by Sam Edgerton, a negro who aimed the bullet at his unfaithful mistress, Susie Locker. The tragedy occurred on the pavement, corner of Police street and Hadden avenue. Edgerton had shadowed the woman for several blocks and as she turned this corner began firing. Melbourne came up at this moment and received one of the five bullets discharged. He died as soon as he reached home. The woman got a fresh wound in the arm. Edgerton was arrested.

LANDED IN CUBA.

Major Hann and His Expedition Prepared To Fight.

HE ELUDES THE SPANISH VESSELS

And Carries Men, Money and Arms to the Insurgents.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE MADE BY MACEO

He Attacks Spanish Troops and Gets About \$80,000 in Money, Besides Arms and Cartridges.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 16.—A special to The Times-Union from Gainesville, Fla., says:

The subjoined letter, written in Greek cipher has been received by the correspondent of The Times-Union in this city, from Major Hann, formerly of Pennsylvania, who has been in the Cuban service for three months:

"Aransas River, Cuba, June 10.—The most important expedition that has landed on Cuban soil from the United States was landed today at this point. It consists of 100 men, 1,000 repeating rifles, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition and \$250,000 in gold, under the command of Colonel Hernandez. They left Key West June 6th and sailed for Bahama island where they took on the men and cargo. They were chased twice by Spanish cruisers, but managed to outsteam them and arrived here this morning before day. We are now making arrangements to join Gomez at Tunas, province of Camaguey, where he has his headquarters for the present. We have a march of about forty miles before us, but hope to meet him on the 15th. The landing was protected by a battalion of Cuban troops from Gomez's command and we hope to join him without serious fighting, as there are no Spanish troops in this immediate neighborhood. I am just recovering from an attack of yellow fever, but shall risk joining my command again.

"We have positive news that Marti is dead. I was betrayed into the Spanish hands by a trusted Cuban guide and shot down in cold blood before he could escape. I hope to have more definite news of his death and other matters as soon as I rejoin my own command, of which I will notify you as soon as published and shall try and keep you informed of all important movements on our side in the future. Yours fraternally, MAJOR F. P. HANN, "Sixth Regiment Cuban Volunteers."

Maceo Makes a Valuable Capture.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 16.—A special to The Times-Union from Tampa, Fla., says: "Passengers by the steamship Maceo, this afternoon, say that General Maceo, on Wednesday, charged a government train between Holguin and Gijula and secured a large booty. He got \$25,000 of Spanish money, 1,000 Mausers and a large quantity of ammunition. Besides this he captured a large quantity of government supplies. "General Maceo fought one battle with Spanish forces at Apasi and one at Siqueneau, routing the enemy with heavy losses and burning both towns. This occurred in Las Vegas district, where many hundreds of the best Cubans are joining his forces. They are fully convinced the Cuban cause is gaining ground every day. Otherwise the Madrid government would not have ordered 40,000 more troops sent to the island.

"An expedition is fitted out to leave from some point on the west Florida coast in a week. The schooner Suarez is now on her way here from Key West and will carry 100 men, 200 stands of arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Captain Alfredo Laborde is to lead the expedition. He is a brother to one of the eight medical students shot by the Spanish government. He is thoroughly conversant with the Florida coast waters, as well as the coast of Cuba. Besides this, he is well up in military tactics and conducted the drill in the presence of Carlos Cespedes, who was here the past week.

"Secretary Quesada and Carlos Cespedes leave here tonight by the Maceo for Key West, where it is believed the arrangements for the expedition will be completed."

A cablegram to The Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says:

"Private advices received in this city last night state that Maceo, Rabi and Miro with 200 men in Aurai, captured a train loaded with 125 Spanish Mausers, 500 Mausers and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

"Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. Pedro Torres and a band burned the town of Gamaal, near Matanzas.

"It is reported that the people of Pinar del Rio will join the insurgents in a few days.

"The whereabouts of Marcos Garcia are unknown. He is supposed to be either in this country or has joined the insurgents.

"The expedition that left here on the 6th is reported landed safely in Matanzas. They were chased by the Spanish vessel Venadito. Immediately upon landing they were joined by many from the surrounding country. It is also reported in Havana that another expedition has landed near Caba Cruz, south of Santiago de Cuba.

"Maximo Gomez is at the head of 2,000 men in Camaguey. When it became known that Gomez was there the most prominent men went out to join him, among them being one Marti Verdugo, whose brother, an officer in the Spanish army, was killed at the battle of Ramon del Asayaguas, and Menocal, a noted artist who received several diplomas at the Chicago exposition.

Looking for Spanish Spies.

"It is rumored that the Spanish government has twenty-two spies between Havana and Tampa. They are known and the rebels keep a sharp lookout for them.

"Montoro, a prominent home ruler party member, will leave Cuba for Europe via New York next week. The party held a secret session this week and was resolved to disband, their efforts to secure home rule for Cuba having failed. It is also rumored in Havana that Martinez Campos will shortly resign and return to Spain.

"Olivo, the reported assassin of Marti, is dead at the hospital near Santiago de Cuba.

"The steamship Saratoga arrived at Havana Saturday week from New York in ballast, the first time in twenty years.

"It is reported that the government will shortly issue a series of bank notes, which are expected to create a panic.

"The Spanish officials state that the Cubans number about 20,000 men.

"All artillery companies stationed in Havana have been sent into the field.

"Marti's family is wearing mourning and it is now generally believed in Havana that Marti is dead."

To Increase Its Fleet.

Madrid, June 16.—The cabinet met this afternoon and decided to purchase nineteen vessels, ranging from forty to three hundred tons, to patrol the waters of Cuba. The vessels will be ready to sail in two months. A commission will proceed to England, to buy vessels already built. The cabinet also decided to mobilize 25,000 troops to serve in Cuba.

MURDER MOST FOUL

Malachi Pitts Clubbed To Death by His Neighbor, Joe Eaton.

THEY OWNED ADJOINING FARMS

And Had Lived Near Each Other for Many Years.

A FUED THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY

Eaton Rushed from the Scene of the Homicide and Gave the Alarm—He Then Made Good His Escape.

The killing which occurred Saturday afternoon near Nickajack, just over the county line, appears to be one of the most unprovoked murders Cobb county has known in a long time.

Both the murdered man and the man who did the killing were among the well-known and highly respectable citizens of the county, and the sudden and tragic death of the one and the fleeing of the



MALACHI PITTS.
(From a Photograph Taken Fifteen Years Ago.)

other has caused quite a commotion in both Cobb and Fulton, near where the deed was committed.

The murdered man, Malachi Pitts, was peacefully and quietly following his plow when he was struck the blow from behind, a blow so hard and strong that his skull was crushed in like an eggshell and his brains exposed to view.

The fatal blow was uncalculated, and upon the part of old man Pitts, most unexpected. He was plowing his field, and with him was his little boy. He was upon his own property, so all testify, and there was no cause for the foul crime.

The murder was done Saturday afternoon in the glare of the bright sun and in speaking distance of the old man's house.

Joe H. Eaton was the man who hurled the soul of Pitts into eternity, and a double-barreled shotgun was the weapon with which the terrible blow was given.

The direct cause of the murder was due to an old family feud which had been in existence many years, and had been the barrier that has prevented the two neighbors from mingling with each other in friendly intercourse.

Though the feud was still in existence, of late the matter had been dropped by both parties, and their friends thought that they would eventually settle their differences and become friends. In this conclusion they were greatly mistaken.

Pitts Goes to His Field.

Early Saturday morning old man Pitts started out for his field, just across the road from his home. He carried the plow, stock upon his shoulder and the faithful old mule followed after. When the field was reached, Pitts began the day's work just as the sun was breaking over the hills.

With the old man in the field was his little son, Chester, who had been in the habit of following his aged father to his work every morning.

The day was warm, and Pitts went about his work in a leisurely manner, little dreaming that the awful tragedy that was to cost him his life and deprive his family of their support was only a few hours ahead of him. He was a peaceful citizen, and his thoughts were not upon such subjects. He was nearly three score and ten years old, and not a single time in his past years had he become involved in a serious difficulty.

The hours passed rapidly by, and the noon day horn sounded. The mule was taken out from the plow, and leaving the stock standing in the unfinished furrow, the old father placed his little boy upon the mule and walked alongside. They started for their meal, and reached home in safety, but this was the last trip that Pitts ever made from his field to his house.

Trouble Begins to Brew.

While Pitts was eating his noon-day meal with his family, a very peculiar state of affairs was going on in the field that he had just left. Joe Eaton arrived upon the scene just a few minutes after Pitts left for his dinner. Eaton was angry, but it is not known that he had been drinking.

He looked at the work that Pitts had done, and there was a murderous gleam in his eye as he turned from the field. He went up to his house, which was about fifty feet from the line that separated Pitts's field from his.

Mrs. Eaton noticed that her husband was excited, and she became alarmed when she ascertained that he was about to quarrel with Pitts over the old matter that she hoped had been settled.

Presently Eaton went away from the house. He went directly to the spot where Pitts had left his plow in the furrow, and he began to pull the plow with pine logs that were lying just out of the field and on the line that separates the two land lots. He completely filled the newly made furrows with the logs, and then taking the hoe that the little boy had left, Eaton filled in the dirt over the logs, burying them from view, but making the work of plowing impossible until the logs were removed.

When the task was completed, Eaton left the place and it is supposed that he spent the next hour on the Nickajack creek that runs in the valley below.

Pitts Returns to His Work.

After the meal was finished and the hour's rest obtained, Pitts returned to the field. As usual, his little boy accompanied him on the return trip, and the field was soon reached.

The mule refused to pull the plow, and Pitts wondered what could be the matter. He looked at the furrows and he saw that the logs had been filled with logs and the progress of the plow was retarded on that account. For a moment he couldn't understand, and then like a flash the truth dawned upon his mind. He remembered the old feud. He cast his eyes in the direction of the abode of his enemy, and there he saw the man who had made many threats against him and

his property, standing looking on. For a moment the two men glared at each other. It was an awful silence that settled over the scene, and that terrible silence was a forerunner of death. Eaton was thoroughly aroused.

Pitts examined the logs, and trembling with rage, began to move them from the furrows and was assisted by the little boy at his side. Together they removed several of the logs, and when the way was clear, Pitts stuck the plow into the ground and began the work where he had left off. He followed the plow down the furrow, and reached the end of the row. He was then quite a distance from his son, when Eaton approached the boy and ordered him to leave the field.

"This is on my land," exclaimed Eaton, "and you must leave."

"This is papa's field," the little fellow replied.

"You will see whose field it is," Eaton replied with an oath. "Here is the line, and I will send the old man to his last long rest."

Eaton Goes for His Gun.

The little boy was terrified and ran to his aged father, and told him of the threat that Eaton had made. Pitts was alarmed and told the boy that they would return home and wait until Eaton became cooler. At this juncture Eaton appeared upon the scene, and with the gun leveled at the head of the old man, he exclaimed:

"I will teach you how to plow on another's land. This is my land that you are on, and the line is ten feet back."

Pitts tried to pacify the enraged man, and attempted to explain that they could not settle matters in that manner, but words did nothing toward pouring oil on the troubled waters, and Pitts turned to leave the field.

Little Chester Pitts testified before the coroner's jury that he and his father both started to leave the place, and had turned their backs upon Eaton, when he slipped up behind his father and, holding the gun by the muzzle, gave him a terrible blow from behind.

The force of the blow was fearful. It struck the old man squarely upon the right temple, making a horrible and ghastly wound. The skull was fearfully crushed and battered and the sapling wound showed how the hammer on the gun had crashed through the skull and penetrated the brain.

Pitts fell to the ground and a stream of blood poured from the wound. Little Chester ran screaming from the scene, and gave the alarm. Eaton then turned around, and with a look at the withering form, turned and slowly walked away.

"I Have Killed Pitts."

Immediately after the terrible deed was committed Eaton walked past his home. He glanced in at the open door and said:

"I have killed Pitts."

He then walked away, and started in the direction of the creek. On his way he met a white man by the name of Davis, and again Eaton made the cool and deliberate confession. Davis, seeing that there was something of bravado displayed by Eaton, and that he gave the startling information with a look of profound pride.

Eaton has not been seen since he left Davis, and all who are acquainted with the habits of the man are of the opinion that he is in hiding in the neighborhood and that he will not try to leave.

In the mountain fastnesses about Nickajack Eaton can hide possibly for years, and escape discovery. He has a great many relatives, and it will be of no difficult matter for him to find shelter and food. The country is very thinly settled and for miles one will not pass a single house. The place is rough and mountainous, and as Eaton knew every foot of ground, it will be a most difficult matter to trail him.

Pitts's Dead Body Found.

As soon as Davis learned of the deed he went at once to the field, and the find that he made caused him to utter a muffled cry. He fell back a step, and could scarcely believe what he saw to be true.

Upon the plowed ground, at full length and surrounded by a crimson pool of blood, lay the body of the dead friend. There were no signs of a struggle, and no indications were found that would contradict the boy's story that the aged man was struck from behind and without a word of warning.

When found Pitts was dead. The blood was slowly oozing from the wounds in his head and a large pool was soaking the ground a deep crimson. Pitts was lying upon his back and evidently died just as he fell. Davis looked on the scene awestruck and was paralyzed at the sight.

The alarm had been given by Chester, the little boy, who rushed from the scene, and in a few moments the news of the murder had spread over the settlement and a large crowd responded. The body was placed on a wagon and carried to the dead man's home, only a short distance away.

An examination showed that the wounds that produced death were the ones on the head, as the hammer of the gun had not only crushed the brain, but had penetrated the brain. The brain was plainly to be seen, and the wound was ghastly and gaping. On the back of the man's head was also found a deep cut, several inches in length, from which the blood had flowed freely.

The Sheriff Notified.

A man was put on a horse and sent through the country to Marietta, and the sheriff was notified of the killing.

Sheriff Davenport, accompanied by the coroner of Cobb county, went at once to the scene of the homicide. The sheriff made diligent search for Eaton, but failed to locate him. He is of the opinion that Eaton has not left the place very far, and is in hiding in the woods.

In this belief and says that the man could not escape anywhere so easily as by hiding in the swamps that abound on the creek.

He is familiar with every foot of ground in the county and could successfully pursue any length of time in this manner. He has a great many relatives in the county, as has been stated, and it is supposed that they would furnish him with food and keep him posted as to the movements of the offender.

An Inquest Held.

The coroner, as soon as he reached the home where the dead man lay, selected the jury and proceeded to hold an inquest. The first witness examined was Chester Pitts, the nine-year-old son of Mr. Pitts, and the only one who was an eyewitness to the deed. The boy said that he was in the field at work with his father on Saturday afternoon. When they reached the field after dinner they found that some one had placed nine logs in the furrows that they had plowed before leaving the field. These logs were buried beneath dirt, and they could not use the plow until the logs were taken out. He and his father commenced to do this work, when Eaton came to the place where they were working, and told him that they were upon his land and that he had better get off at once. The boy told him that it was the field of his father-in-law, and that he had a right to plow his own corn.

Then Eaton ran up to his house and came back in a few minutes with the gun. He pointed the gun at his father and told him that he would send him to his last long rest. Eaton then pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped. He pulled the trigger again and the cap on that barrel did the same thing.

The father told him that they would go home and wait until Eaton became cooler. They both started to leave, and as they were walking away, Eaton came up behind them and hit his father with the butt end of the gun and the gun was broken in the breach and the stock shattered. Then the boy ran home and told them at the house what had happened.

Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the man who did the deed, said that she tried to keep her husband from going back with his gun, as she saw that he was excited and knew that he had quarreled with Pitts.

She did not see the tragedy, as the bushes hid the house from view.

Mr. Davis, the man who was informed of the killing by the murderer himself, was also a witness before the jury, and described the manner in which the body was found and how that it was placed in a wagon and carried to the house.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

The jury immediately returned a verdict, declaring that it was a cold-blooded murder, and that the death of the victim was the result of wounds received in the head, and that the weapon used was a shotgun and that Joe Eaton did the killing.

Both the coroner and sheriff returned to Marietta that night.

The people of that section of Cobb county in which the deed was committed are greatly excited and declare that a clear lookout will be kept for the murderer. There has as yet been no organized effort made to apprehend Eaton, but it is understood that the sheriff will get a posse and start out in search of the murderer.

The family and friends of the dead man will petition the state for a reward, and this will be supplemented by a reward offered by the sons of Pitts.

Pitts Was Well Thought Of.

The dead man was one of the best citizens of that portion of Cobb county, and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a quiet and inoffensive man and his untimely end is greatly lamented. He was over sixty years old and had been married twice. By his first wife he raised the children—three girls and six boys. His second wife lived with him only a short time, when she left him. Mr. Pitts was a successful and industrious farmer and owned a farm of 100 acres. He cultivated a small portion of the land and the balance he rented to tenants. He was in easy circumstances and owned quite a neat little farmhouse, which is situated about two miles from the station at Nickajack.

The Story of the Feud.

Pitts moved to the place at which he lived at the time of his death about twelve years ago and was then approached by Eaton, who owned the adjoining property, and was told that the line that separated the two farms was not in the proper place. Pitts investigated the titles and found that he had a title to all the land that he claimed. This did not satisfy Eaton and a bitter quarrel at once ensued. The quarrel grew until the friends of the parties feared that there would be serious trouble.

About ten years ago Eaton threatened the life of Pitts, but Pitts did not take the matter up and for a long time nothing occurred, although no love was lost between the two men.

Several years after Eaton threatened Pitts's life the quarrel broke out afresh, and this time the matter was carried into the courts and it was decided, so the friends of Pitts claim, that the line should remain as was at that time and no change would be made. This seemed only to enrage Eaton the more and it was this quarrel about the location of the land lot that resulted in the tragedy on Saturday.

Those who are in a position to know say that at the time that Pitts was killed he was upon his own land, and that he was simply engaged in plowing his corn and that he certainly was not to blame for the act that Eaton committed.

Will Eaton Surrender?

To give the alarm and deliberately tell his guilt is a rather strange thing for a murderer to do, unless he has made up his mind to surrender himself. Yet Eaton at once told all whom he chanced to meet that he had killed Pitts, and appeared willing that the deed should be known. Those to whom he told his story supposed that of course he intended to give himself up and were greatly surprised when they learned that he could not be found by the sheriff.

It is probable that Eaton had determined upon this plan, but when he saw the intense excitement of the people he was afraid to surrender, as they were frenzied with excitement. On this account, possibly, he thought it wise to hide in the woods and swamps in the neighborhood, and at an opportune time, when he could get it perfectly safe, to go to the sheriff and place himself in his custody.

While this is only a theory, yet it is generally believed to have been the man's idea to surrender, but on second thought he decided that it would be hazardous, and that if he were caught, he would be met by Davis, but it is probable that he has not left the place.

The Funeral Today.

Mr. Pitts will be buried this morning in the family burial ground at Sardis church, about ten miles above Marietta. He has several sons in business in this city and they have been notified of the tragedy. His sons will act as pallbearers and it will be one of the saddest funerals in the history of Cobb county.

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.

Gip South and James Hooper Charged With Stealing Drake Bros' Horses.

Gip South and James Hooper were arrested yesterday and lodged in the station house, charged with horse stealing. South was arrested by Officer Osburn, of the county police, and Hooper by Patrolman Harris, of the city police force.

South is notorious in police and court circles and has served two or three terms in the chain-gang for different offenses. About two weeks ago two fine horses were stolen from the rear of Drake Bros. bakery, on Marietta street, they belonging to that firm and having been put in their stable at the rear of the bakery. The valuable ones and Drake Bros. reported their loss to the officers at once, instigating a diligent search for the thief of thieves and the horses. No trace of the latter was found for two or three days, when the horses were found on a farm near the Chattahoochee river, grazing around.

Since the recovery of the stolen horses the officers of the city and county have been making an effort to capture the thieves, but without success until yesterday, when they received reliable information that Gip South and James Hooper were the guilty men, the result being the arrest of the two men in short order.

South was captured at his home near the old exposition mills in the western part of the city, and Hooper was arrested on Simpson street.

Hooper confessed to having helped Gip South steal the horses, saying that they rode them all night, but becoming fearful that they would be overtaken and arrested, the two men left the horses in the woods near the river and returned to the city.

The men will probably be given a preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace Fouts this morning.

A GOOD SCOOP.

Police Raid Lynch's Alley and Break Up a Big Game of Craps.

The police made a raid on Lynch's alley yesterday afternoon and scooped in half a dozen darkies who were deeply engrossed in an exciting game of craps. Lynch's alley is directly opposite the station house, and is one of the most notorious resorts for the negro sports in the city, hardly a day passing but what offenders are arrested there.

Word came to the station house during the afternoon that a big game was in progress in the alley. It took Officers H. D. White, R. G. Wilson, Detective Wooten, Patrolman B. C. White and six others but a short time to surround the locality, the result being that about half the participants in the game were captured, in addition to the dice and some stake money, some stake money.

The darkies were warned of the approach of the police and made a break for liberty, but it was too late for all to get away. Those caught were Ed Jackson, Henry Hardman, David Thomas, Ed Cody, Robert Jones and Charles Jackson. The sextet will be arraigned before the city recorder at 10 o'clock this morning and will be given an opportunity to discourse on Sunday dice throwing.

WILL IT BE READ?

Session of the General Council To Be Held This Afternoon.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE ANDERSON

There Will Be a Warm Fight Over the Matter—What One of the Council Members Says About It.

Atlanta's municipal assembly will convene this afternoon.

Several important measures will be brought up for discussion, but the fight over the reading of Judge Anderson as to the eligibility of Police Commissioner Venable, will overshadow all things else.

This fight is sure to come, and from present prospects it will be rather tropical as both factions are in a scrapping humor. The champions of the Nelson ordinance are determined, and declare that they will make a successful vote to take the matter from the table, while the supporters of Mr. Venable, or rather those who think the reading of the decision untimely, are equally firm in their position, and emphatically aver that the decision had been buried beyond hope of resurrection.

The contents of the decision is a matter of speculation, of course, but it is generally believed that it will not be in favor of Mr. Venable remaining on the board. There was evidence of this at the last council meeting when Judge Anderson was just on the point of going into the whole affair, and the motion of Mr. Campbell came to lay it on the table.

"This decision is going to be read tomorrow afternoon beyond doubt," said one of the members of council yesterday. "As for myself, I have no personal enmity towards Mr. Venable. He has always been my friend, and I have always supported him in the political races he has made, but I am firmly of the opinion that as this matter has been investigated, the council should be informed as to the real law on the subject."

"I think that we can go into this more deliberately now than ever before. All of the trouble in the police board room to have passed, and once more there is peace. I think that now is a far more opportune time to let the decision of the city attorney come. Some of the members of council say that we should let the affair rest, that all of the trouble is ended, that there is now no necessity for making an effort to unseat Mr. Venable, as there is no deadlock nor any more strife."

"This is all well and good," he continued, "but I think that there is no discord now should warrant the decision of Judge Anderson being read out to the council. The matter will be brought up this afternoon, that is certain, and you may count upon the decision being read. The thing wouldn't be read at the last meeting if some of our side hadn't been absent. Just at the very time when the city attorney was preparing to read what he had decided in the case, two of our men left the hall, and then Mr. Campbell came in to the other side. So when the motion was put to table, it was carried. You can count on the thing coming up. The decision will be read."

The discussion as to what course to pursue with regard to the construction of a new water main will possibly come up again this afternoon. At the meeting of the finance committee several days ago the question was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that it would be impracticable to levy a special tax for the purpose of putting in a new pipe. At the adjourned meeting Tuesday afternoon the communication of Judge Hillier was read, and referred to a committee.

It is possible that the matter will be taken up again this evening and finally disposed of.

A PLEASING PROGRAMME.

The Literary Club of the Y. M. C. A. Will Meet This Evening.

The Literary Club of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet this evening in their building, at 8 o'clock, and a delightful programme will be rendered.

There will be music and literary exercises and the occasion will be one of rare pleasure. The following programme will be presented:

Prayer by Rev. R. V. Atkinson, D.D.

Remarks by the chairman, Mr. E. L. Telford.

Harp solo, W. J. Keeling, Jr.

Declaration, D. J. Carey.

Original poem, F. S. Johnson.

Debate: "Resolved, That the theater of the present day in its character and influence is productive of more good than evil."

Affirmative, W. L. Carraway and W. T. Forbes, Jr.; negative, A. B. Warner, P. S. Daniel.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

A Negro Taken from the City Prison to the Hospital.

Will Holsenback, a yellow negro who created a small sensation at the station house Saturday night by vigorously resisting being locked up, he being far beyond simply drunk, was removed from his cell last night and carried to the Grady hospital for medical treatment. The physicians were unable to determine the exact trouble with the negro, but he was seen to be in a bad condition. When arrested he was crazed, and it required three officers to handcuff him.

Weather Forecast for Today.

Washington, June 16.—North Carolina—Showers; warmer in eastern portion; easterly winds.

South Carolina—Showers; warmer; easterly winds.

Georgia—Showers; warmer; southeasterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers in northern, fair in southern portion; southerly winds.

Western Florida—Showers, followed by fair weather; warmer; southerly winds.

Alabama—Showers; warmer; southerly winds.

Mississippi—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair; southerly winds.

Tennessee—Cloudy weather and showers; warmer; easterly winds.

Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., June 16.—(Special.)—Early this morning Chestnut & Barrenette's three-story shoe store at Wilmington was gutted by fire. The stock was valued at \$20,000, and the loss is nearly total. The damage to the building is \$3,000; fully covered by insurance.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

THE TEACHERS

Are Making Preparations To Have a Big Time

DURING THE COMING CONVENTION

Major Quinn Talks Interestingly About the Programme and Work of the Session.

One week from today more than one hundred teachers, in charge of Major R. J. Quinn, will leave Atlanta for Cumberland Island to attend the annual session of the Georgia Teachers' Association.

These will be the advance guard only of the hundreds that will gather from every quarter of the state to spend ten days down by the sea.

The annual outing is one looked forward to with the greatest pleasure by the teachers and their friends. The exercises of the convention will be of such a character and are so arranged that the meeting will have the nature of a chautauque assembly more than the ordinary annual meeting of a state teachers' association.

"The exercises of the convention will be of such a character and are so arranged that the meeting will have the nature of a chautauque assembly more than the ordinary annual meeting of a state teachers' association."

"The lectures and discussions will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, the finest to be had."

"The music for the occasion will be furnished by the orchestra of the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music, of Gainesville. This is one of the best orchestras in the land, and is composed entirely of the young ladies of the seminary. The girls will be taken down by President A. W. VanHousen, of that institution."

Major Quinn has recently made several trips to Cumberland and says that Mr. Lee T. Shackelford, proprietor of the Cumberland Island hotel, is making every preparation for the entertainment of the teachers.

"Tickets to the convention will be sold for one fare for the round trip. In speaking of this matter, Major Quinn said: 'In order that all who attend may be provided with comfortable hotel accommodations, and in order that the half-fare tickets may be placed on sale at small stations on all of the railroads, it is of vital importance that the secretary, Mr. J. S. Stewart of Marietta, or the president, Mr. Stewart of Marietta, or the president, be furnished with names and addresses, so that there may be no confusion as to accommodation.'"

Until 1894 the association did not confine its meetings to any one place. It met usually in one of the large cities of the state. This custom proved very unsatisfactory and the teachers determined to establish a permanent place, and Cumberland Island was chosen, mainly because it is on the seashore.

No place on the Atlantic coast has a finer beach than Cumberland, and the surf bathing is excellent nowhere.

The teachers are going to Cumberland to have a great time—and they will have it.

HIS WIFE GONE.

Mrs. Boyden Wandered from Her Home Saturday Night and Is Missing.

George Boyden, a painter residing in north Atlanta, called at the police station last night and asked the assistance of the police in finding his wife, Annie Boyden.

Mr. Boyden said that his wife wandered away from his home Saturday night and that he had been unable to find any trace of her whatever. He says that Mrs. Boyden is of unsound mind, and is likely to be found wandering somewhere in the city.

The missing woman is described as medium-sized, plainly-dressed and about twenty-two or twenty-three years old.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

We will take pleasure in showing you our beautiful line of Fine and Handsome Wedding Presents.

STILSON & COLLINS JEWELRY CO.,

55 Whitehall Street.

The Largest Stock of

REED'S STRONG TALK

A Brunswick Banker Who Has Studied the Financial Situation.

THE GOLD STANDARD AN EXPERIMENT

Bimetallism the Basis for All the Successful Banking Systems of the Past—How Contractions Bring Stagnation.

One of the most notable papers read before the recent meeting of the State Bankers' Association at Brunswick, was that of President Reed, of the Brunswick National Bank. His subject was "Some Past Financial Systems and Lessons Gleaned Therefrom." He begins with a definition of money, and while his paper is a very able one throughout, the Constitution cannot, on account of lack of space, give more than extracts from it. Mr. Reed, in his address, began as follows:

"If we could penetrate through the mists of Plato's myth we might discover on the island of Atlantis, amidst its wonderful civilization, the perfection of a financial system. But among the martyrdom of literature, fell the great Alexandrian library, that held in its sacred precincts so much that told of antediluvian splendor and achievement, and only Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, saw the passing flash of that sublime past.

"But live, responsible history holds much in store for us—even though it be a history of many failures and few successes—that with careful study will aid us in deciding intelligently upon the issues that are today confronting us.

"In the study of a complete financial system two elements must be considered—first, money, and second, its agency, of circulation—i. e., money and banking.

Dangers of Diminishing Supply.

"Money is defined by the United States monetary commission of 1875 as 'the great instrument of association, the very fiber of social organism, the vitalizing force of industry, the protoplasm of civilization and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life. Without money civilization could not have had a beginning; with diminishing supply it must languish and unless relieved finally perish.

"In short, money is the instrument of exchange, and is a reliable measure of value, only so long as its ratio in strength and volume to the volume of trade remains uniform.

"The functions of banking are receiving deposits, loaning money or notes, making collections and issuing bills of exchange. To these functions is sometimes added the emitting of bills of credit.

"Money is either issued directly by responsible governments or is authorized by such governments through banks to issue upon some safe and satisfactory basis. In primitive conditions, where governments are not sufficiently powerful to maintain a financial system, some commodity performs the functions of money; this is a condition of barbarism. Gold and silver are the commodities most generally chosen under such circumstances, as their qualities of portability and durability render them more desirable than other commodities. Many other commodities have, however, been used satisfactorily. In order that the necessity for weighing and assaying the metals with each purchase may be obviated, this service is done by some reliable individual or association of individuals, sometimes under authority of an organized community of people, and sometimes not.

"True money can only exist where the government that issues it, or authorizes its issue, is sufficiently powerful to levy and collect taxes and to fulfill its obligations.

Definitions of Authorities.

"The money function may be either attached to commodities or not. Law alone makes money. If this statement is questioned I will cite eminent authorities:

"Aristotle: 'Money exists not by nature, but by law.'

"Encyclopaedia Britannica: 'The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and speakers.'

"Henry Clay: 'Whatever the government agrees to receive in payment of the public dues is money, no matter what its form may be.'

"John Stewart Mill: 'There is no more insignificant thing, intrinsically, in the economy of society than money.'

"Ex-Astoria General: 'Money is not a substance, but an impression of authority—a printed legal decree.'

"North British Review: 'Money, while acting as coin, is identical with paper money in respect to being destitute of intrinsic value.'

"American Encyclopaedia: 'An article is determined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions without regard to its form or substance.'

"Charles Moran on Money: 'Metallic money, while acting as money, is identical with paper money in respect to being destitute of intrinsic value. Coin, so long as it circulates for the purpose of buying and selling, loses its intrinsic value. As commodities, gold and silver are capital, but as money they are mere representatives of value.'

"In Buckle's matchless 'History of English Civilization' occurs the following (Vol. 1, p. 159): 'Gold and silver (money) are not wealth, but are merely the representatives of wealth. Money is of no possible use to a nation except to measure and circulate its riches.'

Money Is National.

"Money is not international; it is purely national. In international trade, balances are settled solely with commodities. Gold and silver, when used in such settlements, are treated as commodities. We want a sound, substantial currency in sufficient volume to at all times meet the demands of trade. We want no financial experiments. The experience of the past should be a safe, intelligent guide for the future.

Some Past Systems.

"Then taking up the subject of past systems, he gives a very interesting account of the first complete system of finance that history records, which was in the republic of Venice. Of this he says:

"The first complete system of finance that history records was established in the republic of Venice in 1171 A. D. The necessities of war suggested the establishment of a chamber of loans. The wealthy citizens of the republic were called on to contribute to a loan of two million ducats for the defense of state, the sums loaned being placed as a credit to the contributors on the books of the chamber of loans, but with no promise of return further than a small annual interest of 4 per cent. It was provided that these credits should be used in business transactions, by transfers on the books of the bank, and for this purpose the book credits were made legal tender for all debts, public and private, and were exempt from execution for debts. These book credits performed all the functions of money and were held in such high esteem that they reached a premium above coin of 30 per cent. The rate of 'agio' was finally fixed by law at 20 per cent above coin. The payment of interest was abolished in 1173 and the system continued in uninterrupted prosperity until 1275, a period of 104 years, when it was finally overthrown by the conquest of Napoleon. This system continued longer than any other known financial experiment. The coin received from depositors was used in the payment of public debts incurred in the foreign wars and in general government expenses, and it was clearly understood that it would never be returned. The essential features of this system were: 1. Direct supervision and control of the bank by the government.

2. The money or book credits were con-

stituted by law a money of final payment, a full legal tender, not subject to counterfeiting, and depending for their continual value upon the permanency of the government.

"The American Encyclopaedia refers to the Bank of Venice as follows:

"It was for many ages the admiration of Europe, the chief instrument of Venetian finance and the chief facility of a commerce not surpassed by that of any European nation; and again, 'No book, speech or pamphlet have we found in which any merchant or dealer in Venice ever put forth any condemnation of its theory or its practice.'

"He takes up then the banking currency system of Florence, that of Genoa, the history of the Bank of Amsterdam, the gigantic and novel scheme of finance of John Law, of whom it is said that although his system was faulty, the author was a financial genius of the first order, and his writings show many truths as to the nature of currency and banking; he told of the French assignats; he gives the history of the Bank of France; he tells of the organization and control of the Bank of England and of the serious consequences it has had at different times, at one time for twenty-four years suspending specie payments; that 'England since 1816 has been on a gold basis and has stood alone in that respect since 1817.'

"Mr. Reed spoke of the disastrous financial scheme of the Argentine republic; told of the Land Bank of Norway; and then went into a detailed history of banking in the United States, beginning from the time when money was the only money.

Gold and Silver the Basis Money.

"The history of coinage," he then goes on to say, "is the history of contests between nations. Coin of gold and silver—gold the representative of the sun, and silver of the moon—has, since the days when pagan worship deified them, 'precious metals,' become fixed as the basis money among nations, because, like the homad, they carried their worldly wealth with them, and were independent of the edicts of governments.

"Either by war and conquest, or by that more subtle agency, the tariff, nations have striven with one another for this life blood of trade, and when its outflow could not be stopped otherwise, national edict has stayed the outward tide by the process of debasement. This process was generic in Europe up to the eighteenth century. Coin carrying its full weight and value disappeared, and was called into circulation again by reissuing at a less weight. United States mint statistics show that for the past 40 years fully 60 per cent of the gold issued has been lost or consumed in the arts.

Certain Principles Deduced.

"The limits of this address have not permitted more than a brief sketch of financial history, but we have before us sufficient evidence for the deduction of certain principles essential to a safe financial system.

"1. The money unit in circulation becomes less valuable as the number of those units increases. Prices of commodities increase and the debtor is benefited.

"2. Conversely, contraction of, or a reduction in the number of, money units in circulation, increases their value. Prices of commodities diminish and the creditor is benefited.

"3. Rapid contraction in the number of money units in circulation produces commercial disaster. In further support of the foregoing I offer the following: Report of United States monetary commission 1875: 'At the Christian era the monetary unit of the Roman empire amounted to \$1,000,000. By the end of the fifteenth century it had shrunk to less than \$200,000,000. Population dwindled, and commerce, arts, wealth and freedom all disappeared. The people were reduced by poverty and misery to the most degraded conditions of servitude and slavery.'

"Sir Archibald Alison thus describes the effect of Peck's famous resumption act in 1817: 'The entire circulation of England fell from \$22,745,000 in 1815 to \$14,707,000 in 1821. The effects of this sudden and prodigious contraction of the currency were soon apparent and rendered the next three years a period of distress and suffering in the British Isles. The rate of wages fell one-half, etc.'

"The historian Hume says: 'The disasters of the dark ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices. With the increase of money labor and industry gain new life.'

"I could multiply evidence indefinitely were it necessary.

"4. The following conditions are necessary for the establishment of a system of safe and honest money:

"(a) There must be an established and responsible government engaged in the collection and disbursement of taxes.

"(b) The money issued must be beyond the art or interest of the counterfeiter to duplicate.

"(c) It must be full legal tender for all debts, public or private.

"(d) The volume of money issued must be sufficient to meet the requirements of trade and to maintain uniformity in the relations between creditor and debtor, in the general average range of prices, and in the general average range of production, and that more money should be issued to meet the condition and maintain the equilibrium.

"(e) Paper money should never be issued beyond the reasonable taxing power of the government. Limited legal tender gives the schemes of the speculator and should never be issued. Prudent policy should never be issued beyond the extent of the backs upon which the paper is printed, and the full value of money of final payment should be maintained for their redemption. History shows that no other course is entirely safe.

"5. A money carrying with it a commodity of high intrinsic value which is in demand, will tend to go out of circulation, whereas a money carrying no commodity value attached will remain in circulation and serve the purposes of trade.

"The Single Gold Standard.

"The use of gold alone as money of final payment, as unlimited legal tender, is an experiment among the nations of the earth. From 1816 to 1871 England alone demanded gold as the basis for all her monetary transactions. Situated as England was during that period, the mistress of the commerce of the world, controlling vast possessions from which she could gather tribute, not being a producer of wealth, but a manipulator of it, and being the greatest creditor nation of the world, the experiment proved a success. Leon Faucher, in his 'Researches Upon Gold and Silver,' written in 1843, said: 'If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain the price of gold would be raised beyond measure and we should see parities in Europe a result lamentable enough.'

"Since 1871 many leading nations, including the United States, have entered the competitive field with England for the gold of the world. The demand is thus increased enormously under the law of supply and demand the value of gold as measured by commodities has advanced correspondingly. Is not the prediction of Faucher verified? Has the further extension of a gold basis been proven a success? Will this new experiment in finance, of a universal gold basis among civilized nations prove a success?

"How the Gold Has Enhanced.

"We have seen the difficulty of securing the gold to place Austria on a gold basis;

"We have seen the gold reserve rapidly exhausted; the gold supposed to be in circulation is actually hoarded, except the small amounts held by the banks in their reserves; its value has so enhanced that very little of it can be found in general circulation. We have seen the industries and commerce of this and European nations suffer; we have seen failures innumerable, strikes and civil wars. The army of the unemployed has steadily grown, and notwithstanding unprecedented production, distress and suffering have been our unwelcome guests, and the gold basis is the only universal factor present.

"It should be borne in mind that with gold, as the checks of an individual hold, has no account. Therefore every dollar of secondary money issued to be 'honored' must have a dollar in gold ready to redeem it with.

"History shows that to take chances on the issue of a larger volume of secondary money or notes than there is primary money to redeem it with is dangerous and always finally disastrous. History shows, too, that the combined issues of gold and silver as primary money have been insufficient to meet the demands of business and nations have repeatedly been compelled to resort to far less valuable but equally effective paper as money of final payment, as full legal tender. In fact, had it not been for this form of money the progress of civilization over the battle lines of Europe and America would have been effectually blocked; without it Napoleon would never have won his great victories, England's star would have set at Waterloo, and the United States of America would never have been born.

"The use of gold as the only money of final payment is an experiment in finance, that, in the light of history will result in disaster not only to the debtor, but to the creditor as well, when the inevitable hour of reckoning comes.

"6. An ideal banking system, in the light of history, requires close governmental restriction and supervision, in that stockholders, directors and depositors shall be fully protected. It is not the purpose of this paper, however, to enter into fuller detail under this heading, as it is worthy of separate consideration.

"Deeper and deeper than the question involved in the war of the metals is the greater question of a complete system of finance, involving not only money, but banking, and in our settlement of this question we should consult the interests of no man, no class and no nation; we should apply the great law of recompense to individuals, classes and nations alike; we should distinguish between a palliative and a remedy, and we should carefully consider the danger of making temporary profit for enduring prosperity.

"Where Confidence Comes In.

"And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, in conclusion, I have shown that the law of supply and demand affects money as well as commodities; that the supply of true money affects values of commodities by limiting the demand for them, and I now crave your indulgence to refer for a moment to that element commonly and correctly associated with finance, viz., confidence. We, as bankers, appreciate the value of confidence; without it the banks of America would be swept into a sea of failure; without it there would be no government, no civilization. Confidence is the basis of credit; it depends for its existence upon the ability and the intention to redeem pledges. Want of prosperity is attributed to want of confidence, because credit has been too generously extended and accepted. The ability to redeem pledges has been found wanting. If we limit our supply of true money to our property rests upon the confidence of foreign capitalists in American securities, for they are the owners of the gold. How must this confidence be maintained? By redeeming our pledges. If we can only pledge be redeemed with an annual gold supply of \$35,000,000, the balance of trade nearly equal, and an annual interest payment of over \$20,000,000 already incurred? By borrowing more gold.

"This confidence will last only so long as our resources can stand the strain of the ever increasing annual interest tax. The inevitable outcome must be ruin and desolation. I prefer the course that rests upon the faith and strength of American money, that establishes national pride and true patriotism, a money not subject to foreign interference, a money that stands upon the integrity of the greatest nation on earth, and that is pledged to redeem with an annual gold supply of \$35,000,000, the balance of trade nearly equal, and an annual interest payment of over \$20,000,000 already incurred? By borrowing more gold.

"The Ladies.

"The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California Liquid Laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

"NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

"Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

"Embracing the Cotton States and International Exposition grounds, the new seventh street car line, the new routes of the Atlanta and Seaboard, and the new routes of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama, limit lines and other necessary information.

"The map is prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent. The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Plant System Ocean Express.

"Leaves Atlanta every day by Central railroad at 7 p. m., arriving in Brunswick at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Plant system dock for St. Simons and Cumberland, returning leaves Brunswick at 6:30 p. m., arrives Atlanta 7:45 a. m. Through Pullman cars. Baggage checked to and from island.

"FOR THE GEORGIA TEACHERS.

"Special Rates by the Southern Railway to Cumberland Island.

"For the Georgia Teachers' Association meeting at Cumberland Island, June 25th to July 4th, the Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets from all points in Georgia to Brunswick and return at the rate of one fare for the round trip. This is the best rate that the teachers have ever had, and the Southern is the only line that makes such a concession to the state of Georgia. The tickets will be sold June 23rd and 24th, and will be good to return until July 4th. A special rate will be made on the steamer for all holding tickets via the Southern Railway. For particulars apply to W. A. Vernon, passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga. June 13 to 23

"\$8.33

"Round Trip.

"On June 23rd and 24th the Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta to Brunswick and return until July 8th. This will be the chance for a cheap trip to Cumberland Island. The Southern Railway is the direct line to Brunswick.

"For tickets and sleeping car reservations apply to Railway ticket office, Kimball house corner. June 13 to 19

"FINE LIVERY.

"The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

"W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and out-fitting in the city. The specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine livery service, call on Jones, Nos. 23 and 25 South Forsyth street.

An Up-to-Date Necessity For the Toilet and Bath

Pine Blossom Soap

Medicated, antiseptic, absolutely pure. Soothing and healing, it purifies and gives health and beauty to the skin, removing all irritating and humiliating disfigurements.

Price 25 cents, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOSTER MEDICINE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

EDUCATIONAL.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND. The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. A Penman. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, New Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

PORTRAITS

Figure and Landscape Painting

LESSONS

JAMES P. FIELD, 68 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. Southern Art School.

If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents IN PRETTY CHINA

—GO TO—

LYCETT'S, 83 1/2 Whitehall Street.

Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

The Encyclopedic Dictionary

A New and Valuable Work

FOR

STUDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN

The Constitution has secured all the remaining parts of the American Encyclopedic Dictionary and can now supply all those who have only a few of the numbers of this book. The publishing company that issued the dictionary has changed hands and this will be the last opportunity to secure a complete set of the book for binding and reference.

To those who have examined the work its value is well known. Get your books at once; the offer is open only a short time at 12c for each volume.

THE CONSTITUTION.

TEETH

EXTRACTED

With no Pain

By Drs. Couch and Belvoir, who are the most successful operators in the south. Office—161 1/2 Edgewood avenue, next door to Lyceum theater, Atlanta, Ga. June 2-3m

CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, OPTICIANS.

The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

To Live Long and to Live Well.

What we all want, and will leave nothing undone to secure, is good health. Good health means good digestion and good digestion is only obtainable by the use of good, wholesome food.

The question comes in right here, where can we find a first-class, reliable house to furnish the desired supplies?

W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall Street,

Is daily feeding more people with nice, fresh, wholesome eatables of all kinds than any grocery house in the state, and at such reasonably low prices that all can enjoy them.

We give below a very limited number of our goods and prices.

Do you eat butter? If so eat the best, when it costs you no more than common butter. We are headquarters for butter, and are daily receiving the well-known brand, Elgin Creamery butter, fresh and sweet, from the cover fields of Illinois. Our old price was 36 and 46c, per pound, now only 25c.

Flour has taken a big jump, but we are selling our popular brand, Peachtree patent, the very best, 25 pounds for 65c; 50 pounds for \$1.25.

50 pounds best Standard granulated sugar, 65c.

Rebottled N. O. Syrup, per gal. ... \$1.50

Old-fashioned Porto Rico molasses ... 1.10

Best sugar-cured hams, per pound ... 11c

10-Pound can pure leaf lard ... 50c

Best N. Y. green chives, per pound ... 15c

Canned meats and picnic goods of every description; also finest California canned fruits and preserves at strictly wholesale prices.

We are supplying hotels and boarding houses all over the state. We pack carefully and ship promptly all out-of-town orders.

W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall.

Phone 451.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.



We may be desperate, but that's nobody's business. We may lose money this week, but we'll not carry over any of our \$25, \$28 and \$30 Suits if the price will sell 'em.

\$16.00

Is the price for your choice of 100 patterns, made up to order. No further argument necessary. Perfect fit guaranteed. SEE THESE SUITS.



TAILORS, 8 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

Linen Pants to measure this week three pairs for \$5.

G. W. PARROTT, Pres. C. A. COLLIER, Vice Pres. JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CAPITAL, \$400,000. SURPLUS, \$100,000.

Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and individuals. Special attention is called to our safe deposit boxes, which will be rented at reduced prices. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

The German American Mutual Life Association

ATLANTA, GA.

Annual Renewable, Limited Term, Life Expectancy, No Forfeitures, No Loans, No Snap Judgments, No Penalties, Incontestability

The whole question in a nutshell: After paying the actual cost of insurance and securing responsibility and safety, who can use the difference or surplus to the best advantage? The insurance company? Correspondence, inquiries, and an examination respectfully solicited.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Equitable Building. ATLANTA.

Acts as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, registrar for companies and municipalities, or as trustee in mortgages executed by individuals or corporations.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Open from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

JOEL HURT, President. J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Vice President. LITT BLOODWORTH, JR., Secretary.

DIRECTORS: R. J. Lowry, Geo. Winship, C. D. Hurt, Porter King, John M. Green, H. E. W. Palmer, D. O. Dougherty, J. T. Dargan.

W. A. HENPHILL, President. J. C. KIRKPATRICK, Vice President. JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier. H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President. T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

DIRECTORS: R. T. INMAN, J. C. KIRKPATRICK, W. A. HENPHILL, A. J. SHROPSHIRE, H. M. ATKINSON, A. P. MORGAN, A. RICHARDSON.

WILLIAM CHALE, President. D. H. LIVERMORE, Vice-Pres. J. C. DAYTON, Cashier.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$10,000. Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, and banks received on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.

Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

imperial

whisky
vermouth
holland gin
manhattan

cocktails.

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned barmen—in all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

bluthenthal
& bickart.

"b. & b."

big whisky house,

marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 378.
all kinds of fine whiskies.

A. SATZKY,

-Merchant Tailor-

11 E. Alabama Street.

Always on hand a full line of woollens.
Fit and satisfaction guaranteed.
June 16 1895

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with-
out pain. Book of par-
ticulars sent FREE.
H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

We Manufacture

—ALL KINDS—

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK
EVER DEvised.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
77 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
and Richmond Va.

IT'S A MISTAKE

TO CONSIDER

TEA CHEAP

Because it Costs Less Than

Russian Reserve

Superior to Any For

ICED TEA.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
390 and 392 Peachtree Street,
Phone 628.

China

A new York importer was overstocked by reason of canceled orders. We cleaned house for him—at a third and half under price. Fresh, new goods, gathered for this season's selling; but a China stock must have some limit to its number of patterns, so instead of putting these goods into the regular departments we leave them in special spaces and pass them to you at prices marvelously low.

Alaska

If you are contemplating the purchase of a Refrigerator don't forget the perfection and cheapness of the Alaska. It has no rival.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

61 Peachtree St.

TODAY THE TRIAL.

The Myers Case To Be Called This Morning
in the Superior Court.

JUDGE JOHN C. HART TO PRESIDE

Mike Bolan, the Cincinnati Officer, Has Arrived: A Will Testify During the Trial—Some of the Witnesses.

Judge John C. Hart, of the Oconee circuit, will call court to order this morning and once more Will Myers will be placed on trial for his life.

The hearing of the case will consume the entire week, and possibly the next, as there are to be a number of new witnesses to be introduced and an abundance of evidence brought out that was not heard at the former trial. The state will fight the case ferociously. Solicitor Hill, Hon. A. S. Clay and Colonel W. C. Glenn will all appear for the prosecution, while Mr. William Moyers, with his associate attorneys, who handled the case at the former trial, will be there to represent Myers.

The question of a jury will be the first thing to occupy the attention of the court this morning, and judging from the last trial it will be quite a while before a full box can be selected. After this, however, the case will be pushed as rapidly as possible and all of the witnesses taken up.

The question as to the line of the defense is one upon which there has been a great deal of speculation, and it is thought by many that there will be sudden surprises from this side. Friday an application was put in for seventy-five blank subpoenas by the defense and it is presumed that they were secured for the purpose of being served on just as many witnesses. It gives color, at least, to the theory that the lawyers for the defense intend to introduce evidence at the present trial. This, as is known, was not done at the former trial.

Mike Bolan Here.

Mike Bolan, the Cincinnati officer whose shrewd work just brought Myers into the hands of the law, arrived in Atlanta last night. Bolan is a man of nerve and has won a reputation almost national.

The barber who assisted in the capture of Myers is here, and Will Myers, the detective from Cincinnati, will report tomorrow.

It was through these three men that the young fellow was taken in, and a dramatic capture it was. This barber had been busy all day. It was late in the afternoon. He had just placed aside a paper which contained the account of the awful tragedy in Atlanta.

Just then a well dressed young man walked in and took his seat for a shave. He informed the barber that he was from Chattanooga, and said that he was taking a trip north. After the shave was finished he ordered his hair dyed. This was quickly done. Then the boy asked if it was possible to dye his eyebrows.

Suddenly the thought that the boy was Myers, the murderer, flashed over the barber and he could scarcely finish the job.

As soon as his customer left he hurried at once to police headquarters where he struck Bolan and informed him of the occurrence. The officer was quick to realize the importance of the clue, as he had already received telegrams from the Atlanta officers telling him of the murder and asking that he keep a sharp lookout for the boy.

That afternoon in company with Myers, the detective, he searched the whole city but to no avail, and was just on the point of giving up the search when he learned that a young man answering the description of Myers had secured lodging at a hotel in Lexington.

It was 11 o'clock that night when the two officers knocked on the door of the lodging house and demanded admittance. The Myers was captured and next day the news stirred Atlanta. Then incident followed incident in dramatic succession.

The doings of these exciting days are well remembered. This week they will be repeated and an interesting legal battle will follow.

A NOVEL FIRE EXHIBIT.

Chief Joyner Has Secured an Interesting Exhibit for the Exposition.

While Chief Joyner, of the fire department, was in New York, a few days ago, he noticed a new fire nozzle on exhibition in that city. It caught the eye of the chief and he at once hit upon the plan of securing it for our exposition.

After seeing the good service that was to be gotten out of the new patent he was greatly pleased with its effectiveness and induced the owners to place it on exhibition in this city during the exposition. The nozzle is of very small caliber and it contains a small ball that is held in position by the force of the water. It is not stationary, and as the water presses through the nozzle in its efforts to escape, the ball revolves at a marvellously high rate and the water coming out of the nozzle in a spray, throws it in every direction.

BIG BEER MEN HERE.

Morelein, of Cincinnati, in Atlanta To Look Out for an Exhibit.

President William Morelein, of the Christian Beer Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, and Mr. J. G. Jung, manager of the same company, are in Atlanta.

They are, perhaps, the largest brewers in the country, and men of great influence and prominence in their section. Their trip to Atlanta is made with the idea of putting in an exhibit during the exposition. They will visit President Collier and the exposition officers today with a view of making arrangements for their big exhibit. Mr. Morelein is much interested in Atlanta and will remain here several days.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hawkes' Spectacles

Please the people because they are perfectly constructed. The best skill is employed in their manufacture and they are justly entitled to the high reputation they enjoy.

The Safest Investment

is in the stock of the Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. Send for plans and terms, June 15 2m e o d

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

\$8.33

Atlanta to Brunswick and Return.

Via the Central Railroad of Georgia and Plant System. Tickets sold June 23d and 24th, good to return until July 8, 1895. Remember the Ocean express leaves Atlanta every evening for Brunswick, via Central railroad, at 7 p. m., with through sleeper. This rate is open to all. For further information, tickets, etc., apply Central railroad ticket office, 18 Wall street, Kimball house, June 15-1w

High Tide

Of

June Retailing

Stocks at top notch of completeness at all times; but mid-June

finds the store a regular clearance house for makers and over-sanguine jobbers—eager to turn the half year with cleared

decks for new battles. The counters are a sparkle with clothing

interest—unmatched values in suits. Every week sees this

great Furnishing Goods business growing bigger, as more and

more people come to depend upon it for the newest and best

things at least prices.

Ends-Neck Co.

Tucker Springs, Bradley County, Tenn.

These justly celebrated springs are now opened for the season of 1895. They are situated on the Southern railroad 22 miles north of Chattanooga and the most accessible place in Tennessee for Atlantians, being only 8 1/2 hours from Atlanta. It is 1400 feet above the sea level. Four trains a day stop in 15 yards of hotel. Postoffice and telephone in hotel office. Terms to correspond with the times. Malaria or mosquitoes unknown at Tucker's. For pamphlets and other information apply to June 15m e o d

A GEORGIA MINISTER!

From an Experience of Years Recommends King's Royal German for

DYSPEPSIA AND NERVOUSNESS

Others Speak of Its Curative and Strengthening Effects With Unstinted Praise

Greenville, Ga., May 21, 1895.—I take very great pleasure in recommending to the public K. R. G. I have been using it at different times for three years for dyspepsia and nervousness, and with the most gratifying results. I think it is due this wonderful medicine to say that I have known a number of ministers and others who have taken it, and so far as I now remember they all speak of its curative and strengthening effects with unstinted praise. No one who buys it and uses as directed for the troubles for which it is recommended will exchange it for any other medicine. C. S. Owens, pastor of Greenville Methodist church. June 15-1w

Does Your House
Look Old and Rusty?
Are You Going to PAINT UP?

Fulton Tinted Lead is the best lead on the market today. Ask your painter about it, and see if he does not say it will cover 25 per cent more than any lead made.

F. J. COOLEIDGE & BRO.,
Makers,
No. 12 N. Forsyth Street.

J. C. HENDRIX, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the June term, 1895, will be sold, at public auction, the door of said county, on the first Tuesday in July, 1895, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Mollie B. Bone, to-wit: An interest under a bond for title in a certain tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being a part of land lot No. 41, beginning at a point on the north side of Gullitt street, thence east along the north side of Woodward avenue fifty (50) feet, thence one hundred and forty-five (145) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Gullitt street, thence south along the east side of Gullitt street one hundred and forty-five (145) feet to the point of beginning. On the purchase of the above lot there is still due as principal the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty dollars (\$1,320) besides interest. The maker of the bond is willing that the entire interest shall be sold and such sale will be made; also, a one-third undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the ninth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing four hundred and forty-two and three-quarter (442 3/4) acres, being all or parts of land lots Nos. one hundred and twenty (120), one hundred and nineteen (119), one hundred and twenty-nine (129) and one hundred and thirty (130) in said district and county of Newton, now Fulton county, Georgia. Sold for purpose of paying debts and distribution. Terms cash. THOMAS J. DEMPSEY, June 10 4m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MARVIN L. CASE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
208 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. July 23-1y

J. A. DREWRY,
Attorney at Law,
Griffin, Ga.
Prompt attention to collections.
References Merchants and Planters Bank.

Jas. K. Hines, J. Hines & Hale M. A. Hale,
Lawyers, 24 and 25 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.
Commercial collections solicited.

C. J. Wellborn, C. J. Wellborn, Jr.,
WELLBORN & WELLBORN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
47 and 48 Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS,
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,
8 1/2 Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

BIG ADDITIONS

To our already large stock of Men's Suits just received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to you the same way. Our line of Summer Furnishings was never so large or attractive. Colored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Underwear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in Men's and Boys' dressings.

HIRSCH BROS.,

44 WHITEHALL.



"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

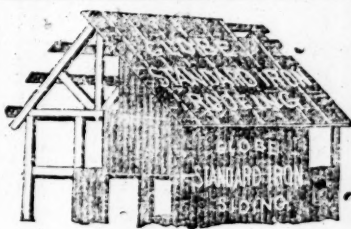
"I'm going to the brewery, kind sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"If you drink Royal Pale Beer, you may," she said.

ATLANTA
BREWING
AND ICE CO.

When you ask for Royal Pale Beer, be sure you get it. Do not accept any other because some one says it is just as good. Kept on draught by all our customers. We bottle it for family and hotel use.



Wrought Iron Pipe
FITTINGS
—AND—
BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SUPPLIES!

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and second-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.
Adopted by the United States Government.
For information address Keeley Institute,
Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.



HARRISON & HERREN
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES
Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.
37 and 39 Ivy Street. Phone 170.
A twenty passenger brake—3 horses abreast. Parties wishing to make picnic trip or evening drives can make engagements ahead for this turnout.



THE
OCEAN EXPRESS

BY
PLANT SYSTEM
FOR



Cumberland Island, St. Simon's Island

Leave Atlanta by C. R. R. 7:00 P. M. 7:30 A. M.
Leave Macon by G. S. and F. 10:33 P. M. 11:10 A. M.
Arrive Brunswick, Plant System 7:30 A. M. 7:35 P. M.

PULLMAN CARS Leave Atlanta Every Evening for Brunswick.

B. W. WRENN,

Passenger Traffic Manager.

GET YOUR ... BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS.

Journal, Cash Books,
Binding,
ELECTROTYPE,
Etc., Etc., of

The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

OEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.